Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-8-Betket.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-In Old Kentucky.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Prodigal Daughter. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-A Parior Match. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Erminie. CASINO-8:15-The Princess Nicotine. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-8 Relis. DALYS THEATRE-8:15-April Weather.
DORE GALLERY, 53d-st. and 7th-ave.-Exhibition, 10 e. m. to 6 p. m. EDEN MUSEE-2:30-8-World in Wax. FIRE THEATRE-8:15—The Councillor's Wife.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15—Shore Acres.
GARDEN THEATRE-8:15—The Algerian. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Monte Cristo.
HARLEN OPERA HOUSE-S: 15-A Trip to Mars.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE-S: 15-Philemon and Baucis

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-8-Vaudeville.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Fallen Augeis. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Rob-i-noor, LENOX LYCEUM-2 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Candy Ex LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-An American Duchess. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8:30-German Military

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESCRIPTION OF STREET THEATRE—8:15-1492.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:30-Charley's Aunt.
STAR THEATRE—8:13-Rip Van Winkle.
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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Brazilian insurgent warship Javary was sunk by the Nictheroy battery in report of the commission investigating the bank candals was read in the Italian Chamber of Deputies; many prominent men were severely criticised; there were scenes of wild disorder; the Cabinet will probably resign. --- There was a noisy debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Government's demand for a vote of confidence. ==== Prince Windischgraetz, the Austrian Prime Minister, stated in the Reichsrath the new Cabinet's policy; a Young Czech test motion was defeated, 171 to 87. The Matabele regiments have been dispersed and King Lobengula is a fugitive. ---- There was a bomb explosion at Cajar, near Granada, Spain; an extensive Anarchist conspiracy was discovered in Algiers.

Domestic .- The steamship Alameda arrived at San Francisco, bringing news from Honolulu to November 16; great excitement was caused in Hawaii by a report that President Circland intended to restore the monarchy; Minister Wilis had taken no action before that date. Freight trains were moved at various points on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. ==== A fire in Detroit, Mich., caused the loss of seven lives and destroyed property valued at \$800,000. - The Columbia's speed has been calculated by the trial board at 22.8 knots, insuring a premium to the builders of \$350,000. === The body of ex-Secretary Rusk lay in state at Viroqua, Wis. Covernor Flower refused to pardon Mrs. Annie Walden, who murdered her husband, and who is said to be dying on Blackwell's Island.

City and Suburban.-The assignment of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. was set aside. A historic silver tankard was given to Frederick D. Tappan by his associates of the Clearing House Loan Committee in recognition of his nervices in the recent panic. === There was no change in the Lehigh Valley Railroad strike. === The committee in charge of the prosecution of the election frauds in Kings County issued an appeal for funds. === A dinner was given in honor of F. D. Grant by the Union League Club, Brooklyn. === Stocks dull and feverishly irregular. Toward the close General Electric declined easily, but final variations were generally losses. Money on call remained easy at 1% and 1 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Cloudy. with possible light snows; decidedly colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; owest, 38; average, 42%.

Ellison, the perpetrator of a most brutal assault on Mr. Henriques, has at last been taken to Sing Sing to serve a five years' sentence for his crime. Strennous efforts have been made to secure a new trial for him, one of the strongest arguments in his behalf being the alleged prejudice entertained against him by Recorder Smyth. This was not considered sufficient. however, to justify interference with the judgment pronounced by the trial court. The Recorder's conduct of the case was entirely fair. and as the evidence against Ellison was overwhelining, his sentence must be pronounced just and righteous.

Ross McKane has attempted to stay the tide that has set against him so strongly by loud talk and blatant denials of the things he is accused Now he is following that up with libel suits and threats to arrest the men who have de-nounced him. This bold bluff will not help his case in the minds of intelligent people. It sim-ply discloses its weakness and his desperate and paniety state of mind. McKane boostfully rerks that he has the good-will of the com-

their souls their own without his sovereign permission!

The loss of the ironclad monitor Javary is a severe blow to the insurgent cause in Brazil. The Javary was one of Admiral Mello's best vessels. She was a powerful gunboat, drawing little water, and suitable for river service or coast defence. Her crew are reported to have perished with her. The effect of this reverse upon the insurgent movement is not hard to estimate. It shows that Mello is slowly losing strength and must sooner or later yield to the inevitable. The cause he represents has no moral or patriotic sentiment behind it. The sinking of the Javary may lead to sharp fighting as an immediate effect, but the ultimate result can scarcely be in doubt. Perhaps the Nietheroy will have no opportunity to try her dynamite guns for the present.

If any relief to the Italian crisis was expected to result from the report of the commission which has been investigating the Banca Romana scandal, the hope was rudely crushed yesterday when the long-expected document was read in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Not only did the disclosures thus officially made justify all the criticisms that have been hereto fore launched at the bank management, but public men who had until now escaped censure were shown to be implicated. The reading of the report occasioned the liveliest excitement in the Chamber, and the turmoil became so great that it could be quelled only by an abrupt adjournment. Personal encounters between Deputies were numerous, the scene paralleling the recent disgraceful episode in the House of Commons. The first result of the publication of the report will probably be the resignation of the Cabinet. Another, and more serious consequence, is the possible encouragement given to the Socialists and discontented classes of Italy generally.

Governor Flower has refused to pardou Anna Walden, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of her husband. This woman has not been in prison long. She fully deserved death for her crime. Her life was most vicious from her early youth. She had treated her husband as badly as it was possible for a vile woman to treat a man, and finally she murdered him with circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Some weak-minded sentimentalists, whose hearts are continually bleeding with sympathetic anguish for the most detestable of criminals, have begged the Governor to pardon this creature, because they say her health is broken, and, if not pardoned, she will die in prison. She ought to die in prison. That is precisely the proper place for murderers of all sorts to die in. The Governor is to be commended for his refusal to pardoa her. A Governor of this State some years ago was tricked and deluded into releasing the murderer Walworth from prison on the plea that the worthless assassin was at the point of death. When he regained his liberty Walworth promptly regained his health. Sentimental tenderness for murderers is much too prevalent.

MR. WILLIS IN HAWAIL

Whatever his instructions, Minister Willis is naking haste slowly. When the steamer Alamedn, which reached San Francisco yesterday, left Honolule, Mr. Willis had been there twelve days, but the nature of his mission was still a profound secret. He had made no other visit to the Government than that at which he presented his credentials, and a speech delivered by him to a committee of the American League. which had called on him in a complimentary way, taken in connection with some remarks he made later to a correspondent, proves what we are extremely glad to know, that there is probably yet time for Mr. Cleveland to withdraw from the policy of shame and wrong the announcement of which has so deeply offended of Agriculture, last on the list, has just been to vote when they have power to vote, to do the American people. Mr. Willis told the correspondent that "nothing would be done until he again heard from Washington after the Alameda left." This is not perfectly clear, but it seems to mean that the Alameda will bring information to the President which Minister Willis thinks entitled to consideration before he proceeds to make war on Hawaii. In this aspect of the case the Administration has no excuse for going further with its odious enterprise. Whatever it thought when Minister Willis left Washington, it now knows that the people, in an overwhelming majority, are determinedly opposed to any American Interference, moral or physical, to the injury of President Dole's Government, and with a session of Congress directly at hand Mr. Cleveland cannot go ahead with his scheme of war without putting his own Government in danger. There is no arrant in the Constitution which equips an American President with authority to use American arms to throw down or set up foreign | coalition Cabinet; and now, on meeting the re-

Mr. Willis's speech to the League committee was not officially reported, but in the report that got abroad he was made to say that he would like to see the Stars and Stripes waving over Hawail, and that Americans in Hawaii would have nothing to regret at the results of his mission. To the correspondent, however, he changed these expressions. He denied having to regret, and declared that it was only "under proper conditions" when he would like to see with these corrections the speech is remarkably is not to be turned back. unlike the sentiment of Mr. Gresham's letter, and after such a talk as he gave to this committee and such an address as he delivered to President Dole, if Mr. Willis presently offers Prince Alfred Windischgraetz is the head of to crush the Government and to restore the monkey-monarchy, most people will think him hitherto enjoyed almost independent soverguilty of personal duplicity. "I am an ardent American," says Mr. Willis. "Under proper conditions I should like to see the Stars and Stripes floating over Hawaii, and, knowing the policy of the United States, I could not have accepted the position of executive officer here to be in conflict with the principles I hold," This was sald to a committee of annexationists. Either Mr. Willis was wilfully deceiving them, or this is an annexation Administration, after all. It wants Hawall, but from the hands of the Royalists. If this is the programme finally announced, its newspaper organs will be placed in a painfully ludicrous position. They began as anti-annexationists, and were pushed into the advocacy of restoring the monarchy to their general disgust only because Mr. Cleveland required it. Now if they are compelled to declare for annexation on the condition of its coming from the Queen, they will be a sorry lot of organs.

No more than a vague rumor had reached Honolulu when the Alameda left of Mr. Cleveland's royalist scheme. The effect on the Hawalian public of that amazing proposition when it was fully revealed will not be known here until another steamer arrives. Mr. Willis has prepared for whatever may happen by ansouncing his purpose in the event of political rder to assume the sovereignty of the slands in his own right and to stop any trouble at once by the American marines. It is a most extraordinary notion, truly, which this Admin-

most express terms all right to interfere in the and beneficent above those of most of his comdomestic concerns of the islands, it announces that it will interfere at the first opportunity. Declaring that the present Government was wrongfully instituted by American arms and influences, it proposes to exert American force again to put up another. Denouncing the annexationists victously, it sends out a Minister who straightway assures the annexationists that he is one of themselves. Condemning President Dole as a usurper and his party as aliens and interlopers, it addresses him as its "great and good friend," recognizes him and them as a Government, and conveys by its Minister the assurances of its friendly interest! What ails these men at Washington? Have they lost their senses? Do they know anything at all the right to oppose certain vital parts of the about the relations of Governments, their duties to one another and their rights in public law? The President and Mr. Gresham have got themselves into a tangle of contradictions and absurdities which even the copper-colored Queen, whose fate they are so much distressed about, would have had the perception to avoid. The way out is plain, however. Let them take it while they have the chance.

TWO LUCKY BECRETARIES.

The Tribune extends its cordial congratulations to Secretaries Lamont and Herbert of the War and Navy Departments, Singularly enough, the war-waging departments of the Government under the present Administration are the only ones that can be said to be in a condition of absolute calm and perfect peace. Around all the rest clouds gather, storms rage and the waves of popular disapproval break in hissing spray. Over the Army and Navy bends the rainbow of peace. On the left shoulder of each Secretary is perched a cooing white-winged dove, and on each brow screne content sits smiling. Since last March, when Mr. Cleveland first called his Cabinet, the whole country from Maine to California has been in a constant growl at one or another of his Secretaries. And most of the growling has been done, and continues to be done, by the men who elected Mr. Cleveland. Republicans did not expect anything from the new Administration, and have not been disappointed. Being in some measure prepared for the mistakes which they foresaw would be made by a party unused to the responsibilities of power, they have been able to view the situation with philosophic resignation. Knowing of what utterly irreconcilable elements the political conglomerate which raised this Administration to power was composed, they have not been surprised at the results. With the exceptions named the whole Cabinet

has come to grief in the house of its friends. In greater or less degree the heads of departments have been widely censured and condemned by political associates and friends. Here is poor Mr. Gresham, up to his neck in a Hawaiian policy which violates all the traditions of the party and has brought down the denunciation of a great number of the most influential party organs. Before launching out on this policy his assistant secretary, Josiah Quincy, had given mortal offence to the Mugwumps and Civil Service Reform supporters of Mr. Cleveland, and the President had clinched their hostility by the Van Alen appointment, Mr. Carlisle aroused the disturst of one wing of the party by his stiver-paying proposal, and then augered the other by his support of the Silver Repeal bill. Postmaster-General Bissell in setting his assistant, Maxwell, to beheading postmasters at an unprecedented rate stirred again the hostility of the Mugwump faction, who considered themselves the dupes of false promises. Attorney-General Olney is severely criticised by such Democratic newspapers as " The New-York World" for continuing to hold office as director and attorney for a great corporation while neglecting to enforce the law against trusts. Hoke Smith's pension policy has drawn Senator Voorhees into opposition, and poor Morton, Secretary tributed to Mr. Cleveland's election for something he has been saying about political

farmers. So the whole Cabinet with the exceptions named is catching it hot and heavy from all quarters. It is an interesting and extremely lively spectacle. Everybody in hot water except Lamont and Herbert. Again we extend congratulations to these two fortunate statesmen.

THE AUSTRIAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION. As was to be expected, the new Ministry in Austria has begun work exactly where its predecessor stopped. Count Taaffe introduced a radical measure of suffrage extension, declared that it must have precedence over all else, and then, finding he could no longer hold his heterogenous supporters together, resigned. Prince Windischgraetz succeeded him, with a assembled Reichsrath, he too announces electoral reform to be the chief item on his programme, and the item which must be satisfactorily disposed of before anything else is considered. The details of his scheme are not yet disclosed, but they will probably be found not to differ greatly from those of Count Taaffe's. The new voters may be more equitably distributed among the four groups, or said anything about Americans having nothing they may be placed in a new group of their own. But they will scarcely be less numerous than Count Taaffe proposed to make them. the American fing flying in Hawaii. But even The tide has set toward universal suffrage, and

Meanwhile it is interesting to observe the personality of the man who now commits himself to the enfranchisement of the masse one of those great German families that have eignty. He is an Hereditary Peer of Austria, a Magnate of Hungary, and a Peer of Wurtemburg. His estates in Bohemia, Styria, Hungary and Wurtemburg are larger than some sovereign principalities. He is, indeed, the very incarnation of the feudal aristocratic idea. And he is, moreover, a grandson of that Prince Windischgraetz who, at the commencement of Francis Joseph's reign, just forty-five years age, recaptured Vienna from the revolutionists and crushed with an iron hand their movement for a popular government. It is a striking bit of poetic justice that the grandson of the man who balked the people's will in 1848 should in 1893 lead in the work of giving that will effect.

The secret of it all is, no doubt, that the Francis Joseph, for all his amiable ways and seemingly diffident disposition, is one of the few remaining monarchs who rule as well as reign. He watches every detail of government in his Empire, and puts upon it the impress of his will. Beginning his reign as a reactionary, he has grown year by year more liberal; until now, chiefly through his personal influence, Austria has become a veritable camp of radicalism, instead of the citadel of conservatism that it was of old. He has apparently determined to establish in these late years of his reign popular suffrage in Austria and civil marriage in Hungary-two measures of almost incalculably vast import. If, as seems highly probable, he shall succeed in this, he will add a crowning glory to

in fee and that his neighbors don't dare to call our relation to Hawaii. Disclaiming in the and mistakes, has on the whole been admirable

TARIFF POSSIBILITIES. Sixty-five millions of people are waiting for the Dark-Lantern tariff, which Mr. Wilson promises Monday. No other question now pendlng is as important; the Hawailan business, though of far-reaching consequence, sluks into insignificance compared with an act affecting the livelihood of all American workers. It is therefore news of the highest importance that the Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means have failed to agree. The bill will be reported, but with the certainty that a minority of Democratic members will reserve bill in the House. A combination of these with Republican members of the committee would defeat in the committee several of these provisions. The Democratic Free Traders know it, and therefore propose to force a report of the bill without ever giving the entire committee a chance to act upon its details. The question is whether all of them will have the manhood to oppose in the House the features they think injurious to their constituents.

In the committee Presidential influence is felt more than it may be in the House. A Democratic paper states that Chairman Wilson himself, baying declared to the President that a report for free coal and iron would be fatal to him in his own State, was assured that he would be personally rewarded, in case of defeat in West Virginia, by a valuable appointment-a judgeship for life. It is not difficult for the Administration to control a few men in that way. But when the bill gets into the open House, where the votes of all the members count and are recorded, it will require an extraordinary exercise of the appointing power to satisfy all the members whose votes will be needed. It is already stated that the Democrats who oppose free coal, free iron ore and free iron, free wool and no bounty on sugar, are likely to unite in the House with the Republleans. Forty of them would be enough in the House and only five would be enough in the Senate to defeat any objectionable provision.

The Republicans in Congress have two courses open to them. They can simply refuse to vote on the bill or any of its provisions, compelling the Democrats to determine the shape of the measure themselves and their to find a quorum to pass it. That would probably defeat the whole measure. The most dangerous provisions would then be thrust into the bill by the mafority of Democrats, and afterward those who object to those provisions would be obliged to join the Republicans in refusing to vote, or else would make themselves responsible for the measure with all its faults. Probably no other course would be so likely as this to prevent any action on the tariff question at the coming session. There is much reason to doubt whether the Democrats could hold a majority of all the members of the House and of the Senate to vote for any measure they are able to frame.

On the other hand, the Republicans can call for separate votes on different items of the bill, invite the aid of Democrats who are opposed to such items, defeat them if possible, and thus make the measure as little injurious to home industries as they can before it comes to a final vote. This course would probably result in the passage of a bill considerably less offensive and less injurious to industries than the bill which the majority of Democrats would prefer. The question is whether it is better for the Republicans to endeavor, by casting the whole responsibility on the Democrats in Congress, to prevent the passage of any tariff bill pressed in formal action of Congress. But there is also, with some Republican members in both houses, a feeling that they are under obligation good as they can, and to leave the people to judge between those who vote for and those who vote against the measure.

GIVING AWAY A MARKET.

The Democratic tariff policy, if the most intelligible forecasts of Chairman Wilson's bill are trustworthy, will place wool, lumber, coal, iron and lead ores and other so-called raw materials on the free list. The enactment of a measure following these general lines will open the American market to large classes of imports from which heavy revenues are now derived, and the losses in Treasury receipts from customs will be made up by income taxes, duties on sugar and in other ways. Without considering the general effects of this policy, we desire to lay stress upon a single point; the gratuitous surrender of the American market

to foreign nations. Free wool, for example, will be an immense concession to Australia and the Plate countries. They will obtain unrestricted entrance into the American market without being asked or required to do anything in return. Nothing would be easier than the negotiation of a series of treaties with wool-producing countries by which they would agree to offer compensating advantages to large classes of American exports. In opening the home market to foreign wool it would be practicable for the Democratic Administration to enter into highly favorable Reciprocity arrangements by which the export trade might be largely developed. Unless all signs fall, no diplomatic bargains will be made. The Cleveland Administration will give away John Y. McKane in Gravesend is to annex that the American market without getting anything

In the same way it would be possible for the Administration to negotiate a convention with Mexico based upon free ores, and another with Canada grounded upon free coal, lumber and other products. Instead of surrendering gratuitously the best market in the world to Mexico and Canada, the Democratic party could impose conditions which would involve equitable measures of reciprocal trade. Apparently it is bent upon giving away the American market and asking nothing in return. President Cleveland has been in office for nine months, arousing the old-time interest in his work at De-He has had ample time for negotiating numerous treaties based upon free raw materials, and thereby supplementing the new tariff policy with highly favorable arrangements for pro moting the expansion of the export trade. There is no evidence that he has made an attempt Emperor himself has taken the matter in hand. In any direction to obtain equivalents for the enormous privileges which he intends to fling

This is the policy which Lord Salisbury strongly condemned a year or more ago. He declared. that England, by giving away her markets, had placed herself in a position where she had nothing left to offer to any country. The give-andtake principle, on the other hand, has been adopted by Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium and other European nations. They make diplomatic bargains with one another when they lower their tariffs, and never surrender their markets without obtaining compensating advantages. The Democratic party is nothing if not English in its tariff policy. will not ask for anything from foreign countries stration entertains of international law and of a career which, though marred by many failures when it enlarges the free list and reduces

duties. It will give away everything and get nothing in return.

One feature in connection with the unveiling of the statue of Nathan Hale to-morrow must impress every one as especially appropriate. It is the fact that one of the addresses is to be made by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who is a great-grandnephew of the man who is to be commemorated on this occasion. The occasion will naturally appeal powerfully to the famous preacher, who is just as earnest in good works now as he was when twenty years younger. Dr. Hale, indeed, is one of the men who do not grow old, even though they may not be the possessors of the secret of immortal

Certain members of the Ways and Means Committee seem to think that the minority have no rights which they are bound to respect. These men have something to learn, and we are glad to see that the minority realize their rights and show a strong disposition to insist upon them.

According to official reports just issued by the German Government, the general election returns for the Reichstag in June last show that the largest number of votes was cast by the Socialists, who stand at the head of the list with 1,786,737. Next come the Conservatives with 1,468,000, the National-Liberals, the Liberal-Democrats and the Anti-Semites being all represented by figures below the half-million mark. This extraordinary success of the Socialists constitutes the fulfilment of the prediction made by Prince Bismarck when, just before his fall, he advised the Emperor that his Majesty's policy was calculated to foster rather than to diminish the growth of Socialism in Germany.

There are a few streets left in Brooklyn in which railroad tracks have not been laid. But there will not be long if the railway companies in existence and on paper persist in such a grasping disposition as was manifested by the one whose application came before the Aldermen on Monday.

No one possessed of the least familiarity with Tammany methods and Tammany estimates placed any reliance whatever upon the estimate made some time ago that the cost of the new speedway would not exceed \$1,500,000. It is now stated that the cost of the lower section alone, which is considerably less than half of the work, will be not less than \$1,000,000. Not in a good many years has there been a publie work undertaken in this city the cost of which did not vastly exceed the amount of the first estimate. In the case of this speedway the people of New-York will doubtless be lucky if they get off with an outlay of two and a half or three millions. For one item they will be willing, of course, to see the bill of costs increased by a reasonable sum-that is, for the sidewalk on the river side, which the people

Faction wrangling has been the curse of brooklyn Republicanism during recent years. Mr. Schieren ought to exclude from his lists of heads of departments every politician who anybody else has been intriguing against Let him turn down the politicians and appoint to office business men of his own party who can be depended upon to remain in their de partments and to drop out of politics altogether during their terms of service.

"The Burlington Free Press," while in ac cord with the general conclusions of an article in The Tribune on "Politics in the Army," complains that injustice was done in one of the illustrations. It was not our purpose to discredit Captain Tutherly, who was recently detailed to duty as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Vermont. We take it for granted that he is an efficient instructor, since his services have been in conwhatever. For partisan reasons they may ob- stant demand for college details. But it is viously deem it most desirable that the Demo- matter of record that nearly one-half of his cratic hostility to home industries shall be ex- army service has been spent in special duty away from his regiment, and it is safe to as sume that his exemption from active campaigning has not been brought about without political assistance. It is undoubtedly true, as "The Free Press" frankly says, that the details to de- into all public places and keeps the best comtached service are too often made under po litical or social influence.

> Officers of the United States Navy are much interested in the scheme of Brazil's President to use a military balloon, from which it is intended to drop a charge of dynamite on the Aquidaban, Admiral Mello's flagship. It is be lieved that the scheme could be successful if intelligently managed, as there is no danger from the erratic behavior of the balloon, inasmuch as the winds are from the east in the morning and from the west at night.

Mr Williams's strong and uncompromising speech at the Brooklyn Young Republican Club's reception to Mayor-elect Schleren is to be heartily commended. His emphatic declaration that honest, feariess Republicans should be placed in charge of every department of the municipal administration, and his vigorous condemnation of the anomalous demand for hybrid, emasculated, miscalled "non-partisan" government, produced a profound impression upon his audience. That is the kind of talk that is needed now among Brooklyn Republicans. A flesh-fowl-and-fish administration is not wanted. The people have ejected the Democratic party on account of municipal scandals and extravagance, and have put the Republicans in power to conduct a business administration. Mr. Schieren will make a serious mistake if he orders a partition of offices among Republican faction politicians, Reform Democrats and independent leaders. That would be political trading and coalition bar-

feetual way of putting an end to the power of town to Brooklyn. McKane might in that case be a ward boss, but he certainly would not be able to be the president of everything relating to the ward, which would, of course, come under the control of the city government. At present McKane is a good deal more of a Pooh Bah than the functionary represented in Gilbert and Sulli "Cinch" is the only word which van's opera. adequately describes the hold he has on the

PERSONAL.

Francis Murphy, the temperance agitator, is

The Princess of Wales has a remarkable collecof hats and bonnets, consisting of all those she has worn during the thirty years she has led London fushion. Each hat or bonnet, carefully put away, bears the date of the season of its use, and a history of the whims, vagaries and changes of feminine fashion, which are never so capricious as in matters of headgear, night well be written upon this interesting collection.

Chief Engineer A. H. Able, U. S. N., who has re cently completed his sea duty on the cruiser New-ark, will be chief engineer at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

E. E. Francillon, of Switzerland, who is in Washington at present, is a grand-nephew of Louis Agassiz. He is at the head of several large watch factories near Berne, and has been in this country several months, having visited the World's Fall and investigated the watch-making industry of

Captain Thomas S. Curtis, who was stricken with apoplexy while at the Custom House taking out clearence papers for his steamer, the Yucatan, of Ward Line, on November 8, and died the ne day, began his service in steam vessels in the early sixtles, and in 1877 superintended the building of the Niagara, of the Ward Line, remaining with that company from that time until his death, and rising to be commodore-captain of the company's fleet. When captain of the steamer Morro Castle he

brought his ship to port after she had been given up as lost, and it was found that, running short of coal, he had broken his cargo and burned a large quantity of sugar in making steam. During his long career as shipmaster he never had an accident to a vessel under his command. It is understood that Captain K. A. Hofman, of the City of Alexandria, which was burned at sea recently, is to take command of Captain Curtis's last steamer, the

J. G. Accies, the inventor of the rapid-fire gun was brought to this country when a small boy. It is said that at one lime he had a contract to build a fort for the Chinese Government in an unhealthy locality. He consented on condition that his house should be built up on stilts above the malaria, which was done. He then told the authorities that unless they would furnish the workmen with quinine they would furnish the workmen with quinine they would die like sheep. They refused to do so, and instructed him to go ahead, which he did with the Chinamen dying all around. Men were cheaper than quinine, and a large percentage of them succumbed to the fever.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The civil list or salary of King Humbert of Italy is the largest of all those paid by European nations to their respective sovereigns. This is so much more remarkable, because Italian finances are at the lowest ebb. Humbert's civil list is fixed annually at 14,500,000 francs, nearly 25,000,000. The European sovereigns who receive the highest pay below that of Humbert are Emperor William of Germany, with a civil list of 12,000,000 francs and Queen Victoria with about 9,000,009.

Perfectly Harmless, --"Say," said the excited hotel-keeper, "I believe I have got a crank in the office. He came in and begged a couple of dozen sheets of writing-paper, and has been sitting in the reading-room, muttering "turkey," murkey," work he, and all that sort of stuff for over an hour."

"Oh, thou's all roight," responded Officer Mo-Gobb. "He is jist wan of thim Thanksgivin' poets. They is lots av thim jist now."—(Indianapolis Journal)

A scientist declares that there never was, and never can be, such a thing as a petrified animal body. Petrification is not a transformation of the original animai into stone. It is merely the dis-placement by mineral substances of certain organic placement by mineral substances of certain organic tissues as they decay. But it is only the bones which are thus affected, never the flesh. "Most of the bodies," he says, "reported as found petri-fied, are examples of a phenomenon long familiar. They have been transformed not into stone, but into a substance called 'adipocere,' or 'grave wax,' This is a true soap, into which the corpse of a human being will ordinarily be metamorphosed in buried in a graveyard or other place where water has access to it. This 'adipocere' is one of the most enduring of substances. It is not subject to constitution may preserve its form for many years, and even for centuries. Nay, for ages, since evidence on the point has been obtained from the orthoceras-a moliusk that became extinct millions of years ago, of large size, and built after the pattern of the chambered nautilus, but with a

A SONG OF TROUBLE.

Little bit of a fellow—
Couldn't get him to sleep;
And the mother sighed as he tossed and cried:
"He's such a trouble to keep!"
Little bit of a fellow—
Couldn't get him to sleep!

Little bit of a fellow-Little bit of a fellow—
But the eyes of the mother weep:
For one sad night that was lost to light.
God smiled and kiesed him to sleep—
Little bit of a fellow.
And he wasn't a trouble to keep!
(—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

Eight cars loaded with human hair arrived in Paris recently, consigned to dealers in that merchandise, The hair came from India and China, whence thousands of pounds are annually sent to England and France. This traffic, a foreign medical journal says, is the cause of the introduction of many dis-cases to Europe. The hair is cut from persons after arrival in France, it often carries the germs of dis-

Nawvice-I don't quite understand football and couldn't follow the game very well. How can I distinguish the defeated team? I mean what are their colors? Freshmanne-Er-black and blue-thuffalo Courier.

case. Asistic hair, owing in part to its coarseness,

can be purchased cheaply. It selling often as low as

a franc a kilogram. The hair of Europeans, how-

ever, averages about 160 francs for the same

An old London paper contains the following curious advertisements: "Wanted, a man between twenty and thirty years of age, to be a footman and under-butier in a great family; he must be of the Church of England and have had the smallpox in the natural way. Also a woman, middle-aged, to wait upon a young lady of great fashion and fortune: the woman must be of the Church of England, have had the smallbox in the natural way, very sober, steady and well-behaved, and undervery sober, steady and well-behaved, and under-stand dress, getting up lace and fine lines, and doing all things necessary for a young lady that goes pany. Inquire of the printer of this paper.-Octa-

as the for-norm of the late that the number of the number of the first the number of the stronger in the accents of disgust, "they tole me they wan't no muskeetahs in Chicago in November."—(Chicago Record.

The rulers of the miniature republic of Andorra decided recently that the country should posses a cannon. Krupp, therefore, was ordered to manufacture one of the most modern type. The great gun arrived at its mountain destination a short time ago, and was placed on the highest point in the "country," so that the citizens could see that the valley was well protected. A day was ap-pointed to try the cannon, which was able to send ball eighteen kilometres. Just as the two artillerymen of Andorra were ready to fire it occurred to one of the prodent citizens that the shot might cause some trouble. The territory of the republic Andorra does not extend over more than six kilometres. To direct the shot, therefore, toward the surrounding mountains would be the same as firing at France or Italy, as the ball would necessarily fall on the territory of one of these countries. A war might be the result. It was then decided to war might be the result. It was then shoot the ball in the air, but some one suggested that it would endanger the lives of too many prople in its descent, and possibly bore a great hole in the republic of Andorra. Good council prevailed in the republic of Andorra. Good council prevailed and the two artillerymen were commanded to unload the gun. The shot has not yet been fired, and the good Republicans are uncertain what to do with

Great Head.—Watts-I never buy from pedlers, because most of them are foreigners.

Potts-I don't see any reason in that.

Watts-I do; because I know if I was selling to a foreigner myself what sort of truck I would stick him with if I could. See?—(Indianapolis Journal.

the expensive gun.

"The Philadelphia Record" mys that Miss Marths Carey Thomas, who has been elected president of Bryn Mawr College, to succeed Dr. James E. Rhoads, who will retire during the coming year, will be one of the youngest college presidents in the country. She was graduated from Cornell University in 1877, and afterward studied at Leipsic, Germany. Returning to this country, she soon became connected with Bryn Mawr College, the dean of whose faculty she has been ever since the institution was opened. Miss Thomas comes of a wealthy Baltimore family, and her father, James Carey Thomas, is one of the trustees of Bryn Mawr

Visitor—Is this a portrait of Mabei? Mother—Yes. Visitor—And you say a very famous artist painted Mother-Well, I should say so. We had to send for him to find out if it was really her picture.—
(Chicago Inter Ocean.

WHEN THE TARIFF GETS COMPLICATED. From The Philadelphia Inquirer. Really this tariff business is growing exceedingly complicated when Democrats threaten to have their interests protected or know the reason why.

STILL A MENACE IN THE WAY. From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The recent Republican victories have rekindled the fires in a good many furnaces and provided work for a considerable number of idle laborers; but the menace of Democratic tariff-smashing still stands in the way of a general and satisfactory revival of business.

CARLISLE'S DECLARATIONS ALL RIGHT. From The Troy Times.

If the Cleveland Administration lives up to the Carlisie declarations there will be small danger of wild National finance.

SOMETHING FOR MR. QUINCY TO PONDER. From The Boston Journal.

While Mr. Quincy's appointee to Amoy is endeavoring to "sober up" at El Paso it might be profitable for Mr. Quincy to reflect whether his dismissal of a capable and cultured gentleman like Dr. Edward Bedloe to make room for a not-rious dipsomaniac has either enhanced his own reputation or improved the United States Consular service.